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OTSEGO LAKE, MICH.

J. Maurice Finn,
NOTARY PUBLIC, AND DEPUTY
Clerk and Register,
of CRAWFORD COUNTY.

A. H. SWARTHOUT,
ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR,
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Business in adjoining Counties solicited.

Real Estate, Insurance, & Collection Agt.

GRAYLING, MICH.

N. E. Britt,

COUNTY SURVEYOR
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Surveying in all of its branches, in
cluding leveling, promptly attended to.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Michigan Central Railroad.

SAGINAW DIVISION.

Time Table—Jan 1, 1882.

NORTHWARD.

Saginaw Bay City Express Mail.

Chicago, leave, 9:10 p.m. 9:00 a.m.

Jackson, 7:00 a.m. 4:15 p.m.

Rives Junc., 7:25 a.m. 4:40 p.m.

Mason, 7:55 a.m. 5:10 p.m.

Holt, 8:47 a.m. 5:22 p.m.

Lansing, 8:20 a.m. 5:35 p.m.

North Lansing, 8:25 a.m. 5:40 p.m.

Bath, 8:40 a.m. 5:55 p.m.

Lansburgh, 8:55 a.m. 6:10 p.m.

Bennington, 9:10 a.m. 6:25 p.m.

D. & M. Crossing, 9:23 a.m. 6:35 p.m.

Owosso, 9:28 a.m. 7:05 p.m.

Dakley's, 9:52 a.m. 7:18 p.m.

Chesterfield, 10:00 a.m. 7:45 p.m.

St. Charles, 10:15 a.m. 7:45 p.m.

Paines, 10:40 a.m. 8:10 p.m.

Saginaw City, 10:55 a.m. 8:30 p.m.

North Saginaw, 11:05 a.m. 8:35 p.m.

F. & P. M. Cross, 11:10 a.m. 8:40 p.m.

Zilwaukee, 11:20 a.m. 8:50 p.m.

West Bay City, 11:45 a.m. 9:12 p.m.

Bay City, Arrive, 11:55 a.m. 9:20 p.m.

SOUTHWARD.

Jackson Express Mail.

Bay City, Leave, 7:00 a.m. 5:30 p.m.

W. B. City, 7:08 a.m. 5:30 p.m.

Zilwaukee, 7:32 a.m. 6:05 p.m.

T & P. M. Crossing, 7:45 a.m. 6:15 p.m.

North Saginaw, 7:48 a.m. 6:20 p.m.

Saginaw City, 7:58 a.m. 6:30 p.m.

Paines, 8:10 a.m. 6:45 p.m.

St. Charles, 8:30 a.m. 7:10 p.m.

Chesterfield, 8:45 a.m. 7:30 p.m.

Owosso, 8:55 a.m. 7:38 p.m.

D. & M. Crossing, 9:23 a.m. 8:23 p.m.

Bennington, 9:35 a.m. 8:35 p.m.

Lansburgh, 9:40 a.m. 8:50 p.m.

Bath, 10:05 a.m. 9:05 p.m.

North Lansing, 10:20 a.m. 9:20 p.m.

Lansing, 10:25 a.m. 9:25 p.m.

Holt, 10:38 a.m. 9:38 p.m.

Mason, 10:50 a.m. 9:50 p.m.

Rives Junction, 11:20 a.m. 10:20 p.m.

Jackson, 11:45 a.m. 10:45 p.m.

Chicago, Arrive, 7:40 p.m. 7:30 a.m.

All trains on Saginaw Division daily except Sundays. Connecting trains leave Chicago 9 a.m. daily except Sundays, and 9 p.m. daily except Saturdays. Wagner Sleeping Cars on night trains.

MACKINAW DIVISION.

NORTHWARD.

Stations, Mail, Freight.

West Bay City, Lv, 8:15 a.m.

Bay City, 8:20 a.m.

Kawkawlin, 8:37 a.m. 8:45 a.m.

Pinconning, 9:23 a.m. 10:45 a.m.

Standish, 9:55 a.m. 11:05 a.m.

Wells, 10:35 a.m. 12:30 p.m.

West Branch, 11:15 a.m. 2:20 p.m.

St. Helen's, 11:50 a.m. 3:35 p.m.

Roscommon, 12:20 p.m. 4:35 p.m.

GRAYLING, 1:15 p.m. 5:55 p.m.

Otsego Lake, 2:00 p.m. 7:35 p.m.

Gaylord, 2:20 p.m. 8:15 p.m.

Cheboygan C. Y. Ar, 4:35 p.m. 11:00 a.m.

Mackinaw C. Y. Ar, 5:45 p.m.

SOUTHWARD.

Stations, Mail, Freight.

Mackinaw C. Y. Lv, 7:20 a.m.

Cheboygan, 8:35 a.m. 1:00 p.m.

Gaylord, 10:50 a.m. 6:00 a.m.

Otsego Lake, 11:10 a.m. 6:40 a.m.

GRAYLING, 12:00 p.m. 7:42 a.m.

Roscommon, 1:00 p.m. 9:00 a.m.

St. Helen's, 1:30 p.m. 10:15 a.m.

West Branch, 2:07 p.m. 11:15 a.m.

Wells, 2:45 p.m. 12:30 p.m.

Standish, 3:25 p.m. 2:06 p.m.

Pinconning, 3:58 p.m. 2:50 p.m.

Kawkawlin, 4:40 p.m. 4:05 p.m.

West Bay City, 5:00 p.m. 4:30 p.m.

Bay City, Arrive, 5:35 p.m.

All trains daily except Sundays.

E. C. BROWN, Ass't General Supt.

Jackson.

FRANC I. WHITNEY, Ass't Gen'l

Pass. and Ticker Agt., Chicago.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. M'gr, Detroit.

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. and

Ticker Agt., Chicago.

W. A. VAUGHN, Supt. Mackinaw

Div., Bay City.

HAVE YOUR

JOB PRINTING

DONE AT THE

AVALANCHE JOB-OFFICE.

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER.

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

NO. 48.

VOL. III.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1882.

THE AVALANCHE.

REPUBLICAN.

Published every Thursday, at Grayling, Mich., by

O. PALMER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

FOR ONE YEAR, \$1.50.

FOR SIX MONTHS, 75.

FOR THREE MONTHS, 40.

55 to \$20 per day at home. Sample worth

50¢ free. Address STRINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 28, 1882.

Notice to John E. Shremann, Esq.,

Complainant, having been entered against you by

Hebert A. Fletcher for abandoning your home

and entering the 4 of section 22, town 22, n. 1/4 of Range 1 west, you are hereby summoned

to appear at this office on the 15th day of April

next, to show cause why your

and homestead should not be canceled.

The said Hebert A. Fletcher is hereby sum

moned to appear at the same time and place.

CHARLES DOUGHTY, Register.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

THE CHIMNEY'S SONG.

BY MARY MARIE.

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the thought of the music she had long since lost,
And all, as her last drops back her forced,
I leave the wind in the chimney.

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the children said; as they closer drew,
"It's some witch that is cloaking the night air
through—
A fairy trumpet that just now blew,
And we feel the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the man; as he sat on his hearth below,
Said to himself: "It will surely know,
And feel it is fair and wages low,
And I'll stop the leak in the chimney."

This wind that sings in the chimney.

PICKLED LIMES.

A Boarding-School Frolic.

—PICKLED LIMES.
"Who likes pickled limes?" asked one.

"O, I do!" "And I!" "And I!" shouted about a dozen of the other girls.

"All right! We'll each contribute a few pennies, and have a regular feast of pickled limes and stick-candy."

"That's so!" cried No. 2. "Won't we enjoy them, though! My mouth water to think of it!"

These young girls were all pupils in a very aristocratic boarding school, not many miles away, where everything was conducted on system, and the young ladies were expected to turn out perfect models of intellectual womanhood. Some did, but, alas! for human hopes, very many graduated with but one fixed idea, namely: that boarding-school was a place in which to have fun, and to torment the teachers to the utmost of their ability.

Miss Woodward was a fine principal and a very discerning woman, but the girls would get the best of her occasionally, in spite of her keen eyes and ears; and just now, after a whole month of goodness, they were positively pining for mischief, and had ransacked their brains for something wicked enough to shock the whole community.

The morning before, while their worthy principal was taking her beauty-sleep, some one had climbed up to the veranda, and just before her window had placed a most ridiculous caricature of her august self, adorned with her precious brown ringlets, and a set of teeth that were supposed to have been a profound secret. How they got out of her top drawer on to that figure will always remain a mystery to Miss Woodward. But there they were; so the poor lady was obliged to pull the object in and stifle her indignation, as best she could, because it would never do to have the story spread abroad.

The young Professor of Languages had been tormented to such a degree that, had it not been for an attachment to the very ringleader of all the mischief, he would certainly have thrown up his situation for more peaceful haunts; but, being hopelessly in love, he bore it all, to the great disgust of the girls, who daily expected some explosion from him. Nothing was said, and, as Miss Woodward had kept quiet about the figure, they were quite melancholy, and felt that nothing but great disobedience, in some form, would compensate for their disappointment.

One of the rules of the school strictly enjoined the putting out of all the lights by 9:30 o'clock, and the putting of one's self quietly to bed; but here were these girls this afternoon plotting for pickled limes and a good time in the evening, after all the good people of the house should be in their beds.

It was decided that, after tea, Nettie Cutler, the very essence of fun and the leader in all the mischief, should feign illness and start for her room, but should steal out the back gate and down into the town for the goodies. So while the others were in the dining hall, Nettie, having been excused on account of a severe sick headache, made her escape and did all that was desired of her—and more. She bought all kinds of dainties the town afforded, then stole in and went up stairs with her large bundle, unseen.

At 10 o'clock, when they were supposed to be sweetly sleeping, fourteen of the fifty decorous young women in the establishment were perched on Nettie's bed, sucking pickled limes and discussing more mischief.

"If we could only do something to exasperate Prof. Sterns, I should be satisfied," said Grace Darnley, who disliked the professor for something the same reason as the fox detested the grape.

They all sat busily thinking for about a minute, nothing being heard but the smack of lips over limes and candy. Then, "Oh, girls, I have an idea!" from Grace.

All mouths suspended motion.

"You know Ma'am Woodward thinks the professor is perfection itself, and, although she is about twenty years older than he, thinks that those ringlets and her bewitching manner have surely captivated him. Well, we'll send her a touching love-letter, and sign his name; won't that be fun, though?"

The other girls were astonished at such a vigorous movement, because, notwithstanding all their mischief, they thoroughly respected the young man, and did not wish to disgrace themselves in his eyes. Nettie, although knowing

nothing of his feelings for her, was quite tenderly disposed toward him, and did not care to see him intrapped, and perhaps led into marriage. They all demurred some time, but were finally overruled by Grace.

"He won't mind it a bit," said she; "and think how mad 'twill make the old 'un,' when she discovers that we are aware of her passion for him!"

That was sufficient; they all detested her—so agreed.

A week from that night was to occur a monthly social circle given in the school, when the young ladies of the town outside were invited, and also a few irreproachable young men, who afforded great amusement for the girls by their mock and lowly appearance. It was decided that in the letter a place and time of meeting should be appointed. Time-nine and one-half o'clock, social night; place—Miss Woodward's private parlor.

The pickled limes and candy having by this time all disappeared, the party broke up with a parting injunction from Grace to think up an awful letter for the old lady.

With a look of great consternation on her face, she produced it, and watched him closely as he read.

"Miss Woodward!" after reading slowly from beginning to end, "believe me, I never saw this before."

"What! You didn't write it?"

The next few days were busy ones. Every spare moment was occupied by the girls in writing and comparing love-letters, but finally one was composed which it was decided could not be improved upon. It spoke of the overwhelming passion the author had for Miss W., and his utter inability to keep it longer to himself. "Having fancied, from several slight advances, that she was not entirely indifferent to him, he had ventured to address these lines to her. He knew there was some difference in their ages, but if she would overlook that, he would make her a faithful, devoted husband. If she could return his love, would she meet him in her private parlor the next evening, while the others were making merry above stairs? And could he ask her to make such a fool of me? Who has dared do it, I say?"

Now if the professor guessed, he said nothing, but tried to calm the poor woman, for he pitied her grief and rage.

But 'twas in vain! In her raving, she dropped off her beautiful curl, and that was the "straw which broke the camel's back;" she fell to the floor in a swoon. The young man, thinking she would be better without him, took his leave, and sent one of the servants to her assistance; then went to his own apartments to think it over.

That Nettie Cutler was at the bottom of the mischief, he was certain, and he suffered some sharp pang to think she cared so little for his feelings and those of her teacher as to do such a thing. After much meditation on the subject, the poor fellow took himself to bed with a heavy heart.

Miss Woodward was, with some difficulty, tucked away for the night, and her feelings were pitiable indeed. She wished to be kind to the girls, and to think they should do such an act (for by this time she had thought of some of her pupils as the authors) troubled her greatly. Then, how should she ever meet that fellow again? But, while thinking over these things, she gradually fell asleep and forgot all her woes.

The mischief-makers themselves were almost as uneasy as their victims. Not much was said among them, and they retired early; but none of them rested well, and Nettie cried herself to sleep.

The next morning, as Nettie was going down the corridor, who should she meet but the professor himself going up. That Sterns sat unconsciously eating, that had the poor fellow been really an anxious lover, it would have lightened his heart considerably. But he, being ignorant of the plot against his peace of mind, was serenely talking with one of the other teachers; so Miss Woodward restrained her raptures until the appointed meeting should take place.

That night the same fourteen conspirators gathered again in Nettie's room to talk over details.

"Oh, dear!" said pretty little Alice Grant, "I wish we'd never had anything to do with that old letter! I know something horrid will turn up."

"That she had read the letter was evident, for occasionally she would glance down to the other table so happy, where Prof. Sterns sat unconsciously eating, that had the poor fellow been really an anxious lover, it would have lightened his heart considerably. But he, being ignorant of the plot against his peace of mind, was serenely talking with one of the other teachers; so Miss Woodward restrained her raptures until the appointed meeting should take place.

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The next evening, while the young professor was arranging his toilet for the affair, a note was handed him by one of the servants requesting his presence in the principal's parlor at half-past nine. Supposing it to be some business connected with school duties, he thought little about the matter. Now this was unknown to any but Grace. She had decided to make the little plot more complicated.

"I'll serve him right if he does get into a scrape," thought she. "Perhaps it will teach him to treat some of the younger girls with a little more politeness."

About 8 o'clock they all came to the long drawing room, looking as pretty as new-blown roses. The rooms were filled with young people, and of course they straightway proceeded to enjoy themselves.

Miss Woodward was arrayed in "spotless white," and looked the very ancient maiden she was, notwithstanding her attempts to appear extremely youthful.

Prof. Sterns was enjoying himself heartily, and never so much as looked her way. "But," thought she, "it is because he is fearful lest the girls should joke him. But they'll hear it to-morrow, for I shall tell them myself. After so many years of waiting, I wish to be the first to spread the news of my engagement."

As the clock sounded the half hour after 9, Miss Woodward skipped youthfully out of the room down into her own parlor, and a few moments later Prof. Sterns also left the room, followed by many anxious eyes until out of sight. As he entered her room, the principal gave a little alarick of what was meant to be joy, and rushed into his arms.

"Miss Woodward!" exclaimed the astonished man, trying to shake her off. "Pray explain yourself! What has alarmed you?"

"O, Edward, this moment is too much for me! Can I believe my own eyes?" still clinging to him like grim death.

"Friendship, sir."

"No, sir."

"Squandered it in riotous living?"

"No, sir."

"Then to what vice were you addicted?"

"Friendship, sir."

The professor could scarcely believe his senses, but, giving her a decided shake, sat her down on the sofa.

"Now, madam, please explain yourself! You wished to see me on business, and here I am! What is wanted of me?"

"Why, Edward," very tenderly, "there is no need for such secrecy; no one is within hearing but ourselves, and you know, love, you wished an answer to your note. It is here; I have loved you from the moment I saw you, and am willing to be your wife. The sooner, the better;" and once more she made a rush for his coat-collar.

To say that the young fellow was astonished is but a feeble expression—he was simply dumbfounded. And this note! What could it all mean? But, having forcibly seated the two-loving woman again, he said:

"Let me see the letter!"

With a look of great consternation on her face, she produced it, and watched him closely as he read.

"Miss Woodward!" after reading slowly from beginning to end, "believe me, I never saw this before."

"What! You didn't write it?"

The next few days were busy ones. Every spare moment was occupied by the girls in writing and comparing love-letters, but finally one was composed which it was decided could not be improved upon. It spoke of the overwhelming passion the author had for Miss W., and his utter inability to keep it longer to himself. "Having fancied, from several slight advances, that she was not entirely indifferent to him, he had ventured to address these lines to her. He knew there was some difference in their ages, but if she would overlook that, he would make her a faithful, devoted husband. If she could return his love, would she meet him in her private parlor the next evening, while the others were making merry above stairs? And could he ask her to make such a fool of me? Who has dared do it, I say?"

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NEWS IN BRIEF.

FOREIGN.

The Crystal Palace Theater at Marseilles has been burned to the ground, 1,000,000 francs. The actors had great difficulty in escaping from the burning building.

At Taborcerry, County Sligo, Ireland, a police sub-inspector, named Doherty, was fatally shot the other day.

A rate collector and agent was shot and mortally wounded while driving with his family to church near Glanmullen, County West Meath, Ireland. "Other members of his family were also wounded."

A Roman journal recommends that propositions be made by Italy to unite with Germany and Austria against Russia and France.

A Geneva cablegram reports the kidnapping of child of a leading family, and its death is threatened unless a ransom of 50,000 francs is sent.

It is said that Prince Bismarck apologized to the German Parliament for not attending to national affairs by stating that his time was fully occupied in preserving the peace of Europe.

Fresh gold discoveries are reported in New South Wales and Queensland.

The Prussian Economic Council—33 to 31—rejected the Tobacco Monopoly bill, afterward adopted a resolution in favor of the higher tax on tobacco.

The Porte has demanded of the French Embassy at Constantinople the expulsion of the correspondent of a Paris journal who sent despatched telegrams.

The Czar refused to carry out the recommendation that the Jews be expelled from the rural districts of Russia. Gen. Ignatieff is said to have ordered all Hebrew chemists in St. Petersburg to sell their business.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

It is reported from New York that the Mutual Union Telegraph Company has informally agreed to transfer its lines to the Western Union, and that the Baltimore and Ohio line will also be handed over to the monster corporation, part of the consideration being a majority of the directors of the New Jersey Central road, in order that the Baltimore and Reading roads may have easy access to New York.

The Pacific mills at Lawrence, Mass., have shut down in all departments except the print works.

The 85th anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor William of Germany was celebrated throughout the empire. Thanksgiving services in the churches were numerously attended. The Czar of Russia sent a congratulatory message to the Kaiser, and gave a grand banquet in his honor at the Gatchina palace, at which he proposed the health of the Emperor. The Emperor of Austria gave a banquet at Vienna in honor of the event.

A report issued by the Chicago Board of Trade shows that the approximate value of farm produce shipped from that city in 1881 was \$340,675,000—an increase of over \$35,000,000 over the shipments in 1880, and this, too, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the grain trade during last year.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has ordered the sale of the Sprague estate on the 4th of May.

A large and influential meeting of the friends and advocates of the Homestead cause was held in Washington. Speeches showing the necessity of the work and its national character were delivered by Senator Windom, Congressman Frost of Missouri, Senator Logan, Speaker Koifer, ex-Congressman Hogan, and Representative Van Horn of Missouri, Representative Russell of Massachusetts, Senator Allison of Iowa, Clark E. Carr of Galesburg, Ill., and others. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the great lakes and the Upper Mississippi river united would form the most extensive and complete internal water-route in the world, and that urgent demands of commerce require that all obstacles to their Union should be removed with the least possible delay.

The failure is announced of Amarish Stora & Co., of Boston, wholesale dealers in cards and fancy papers.

PERSONAL.

Boston dispatches announce the death of John F. Cole, the temperance-leader. George N. Cass, the artist, and Sylvanus Holden, a provision dealer. Hon. Zachariah Allen, a leading citizen of Providence, died in his chair, aged 87.

Hon. W. H. Harrington, a prominent Indian lawyer and politician, died at Indianapolis.

Capt. Olin Whitecomb, the original of the character of "Uncle Joshua Whitecomb," has just died at his New Hampshire home.

Henry C. Rogers, who was Minister to Sardinia under President Van Buren, died in the almshouse at Lancaster, Pa.

The wife of Surgt. Mason makes an appeal for aid for herself and children, and expresses the belief that her husband has been sufficiently punished by six months' imprisonment. The Connecticut House of Representatives refused to receive a resolution for Mason's restoration to the army.

Washington dispatches state that Senator Hill of Georgia is much better. He hopes to ride out soon, if the weather will permit. His physicians now say the cancer is entirely removed.

Gen. Grant and wife were guests of President Arthur at the White House last week.

Thomas W. Taylor, one of the most prominent and active Old Fellows in Wisconsin, died at Clinton Junction.

A man has been founined from a Chicago Congregational church for making faces at his pastor.

John Bartram of Salem, Mass., who was one of the leaders in building up the command of that port, died at the age of 86 years, leaving several millions and a benevolent record.

James H. Spots, Rear Admiral commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, died in the Falkland Islands, of apoplexy.

A. H. Stephens will return from public life at the close of his term in Congress.

GENERAL.

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The assassin Guiteau is said to be rapidly breaking down under the strain of his gloomy prospects. He is losing appetite and flesh, and in the event of a conviction by the court on trial, he will die of fear and inanition before the day of execution arrives. But he has not lost in selfishness and audacity. In one of his paroxysms of fear he recently exclaimed, "Why don't they hang Scoville and let me go? I am a high-toned gentleman and he is only a real estate investor. The country can spare him better than it can spare me."

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ence to the Secretary of War for report.

Secretary Lincoln, on the 23d of March, ordered the issue of 800,000 rations for the Louisiana sufferers, 200,000 for those of Mississippi and 50,000 for citizens of Arkansas; and one hundred hospital tents sent from Philadelphia to Vicksburg.

Mr. Blaine, asserts that Peru is being despoiled for the joint benefit of Chile and the English speculators who furnished him money and iron-clads for the conquest, Envoy Trecoott standing as a witness to the fact, that the United States will not intervene. The recent protocol enlarges the demands of Chile upon her conquered adversary.

The Minnesota Senate, by a vote of 30 to 8, found Judge Cox guilty of the offense charged against him. The verdict deposes him from the bench and disqualifies him from holding office for three years.

POLITICAL.

A close friend of Roscoe Conkling says the latter's plan is to make himself independently rich by law practice by the time the next Senatorial election is held in New York.

W. B. Taylor, of the Winona Index, Clark for the last two sessions of the Illinois Legislature, has been appointed Clerk of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, of which Gen. Logan is Chairman.

A meeting of Georgia Independents was held at Atlanta, at which a committee was appointed to issue an address and call a mass-meeting to be held in that city June 1. The Felton platform was unanimously adopted.

Chief Clerk Crosby, of the War Department at Washington, after a service of nineteen years, has passed into retirement. He claims to have resigned, but there are rumors that he was suspended by Secretary Lincoln. He is said to have almost usurped the functions of his chief.

The Democrats of Rhode Island have nominated Horace A. Kimball for Governor.

The bill to restore capital punishment in Wisconsin was killed in the lower house of the Legislature after passing the Senate.

FIRE AND CASUALTIES.

Flames swept away the works of Pond's Extract Company, in Brooklyn, valued at \$100,000, and the round-house of the Oil City road at Newcastle, Pa., with three engines and four coaches. A fire at Dayton, Ohio, consumed R. E. Dicker's Block on Third street, causing a loss of \$90,000. The furniture factory of Kroc & Garner, No. 265 North Green street, Chicago, valued at \$30,000, was reduced to ashes.

Three white men and fifteen Indians were buried by a snowdrift at Genoa, Nev.

The works of the Curtis Manufacturing Company, at Albion, N. Y., valued at \$100,000, were burned.

The steamer *Leslie L.*, with a cargo of 233 bales of cotton, was burned near Shoreport, La.

An elevator filled with wheat was burned at Hawley, Minn. Loss, \$200,000.

Ron. Wis., has just been visited by the greatest conflagration it ever had. The loss is \$150,000, with considerable insurance.

The fire record includes the destruction of Southworth & Co.'s extensive wholesale grocery house and several adjoining mercantile establishments at Cleveland, Ohio, involving a loss of \$300,000 or \$400,000; the burning of a mill and elevator, valued at \$75,000, at Leavenworth, Kas.; of a cracker house at Cincinnati worth \$30,000; and a \$75,000 hotel at Kearsarge mountain, N. H.

In the harbor of Philadelphia the boiler of the tug-boat Henry C. Spratt exploded, killing five men. Great damage was done in all departments, of which \$8,000 having been burned and the tug *Ellisauk*.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

F. A. Palmer, late Auditor of Newark, N. J., has gone to State prison for twenty years, for forging warrants on the treasury.

John Mott, telegraph operator at Glendale, Mo., has been arrested for complicity in the robbery of the Chicago and Alton train, Sept. 7, 1881.

A party of masked citizens of Rawlins, Wyoming, took three safe-robbers from jail and lynched two of them, the other making his escape.

An Englishman, named C. D. Owens, nearly killed a young lad of Tampa, Fla., with a knife. The citizens took him from jail, and lynched him in full view of the United States Court. The Mayor and Sheriff had protested, and Lieut. Davis had ordered out the garrison, but too late.

Each of the fifty-eight oyster pirates captured by the Governor of Virginia was given one year in the penitentiary, and the fleet of seven vessels was confiscated.

Henry Lehman, aged 18 years, living near August, Ark., became involved in a dispute with his stepmother, and, when she attempted to strike him with a broom, he split her head for a heavy nummulum, according to a report.

At Cherrylake, Mo., as Mrs. Hattie Sprague was leaving church, Chester Cunningham stepped forward with a knife and killed her, from jealousy.

Royal L. Conant, late Cashier of the Elliot National Bank of Boston, who last year was sent to jail for seven years for embezzling \$70,000, has been pardoned by President Arthur.

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Charles Cornelius and Fred Miller, farmers, lately from Scotland, met at the house of a neighbor in Palo Alto county, Iowa, became engaged in a dispute, and Miller called Cornelius a liar. Cornelius retired to his own house, procured a revolver and shot Miller twice through the head, killing him instantly. He then placed the revolver to his own head, sent two bullets through his brain and fell dead.

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

New York, March 22.—The immigration of Italians is greater than ever before known. Within two days, 1,670 have landed here, and large numbers are on their way. Of other nationalities now arriving the German takes the lead. Since Jan. 1 nearly all of this class have been farmers with means. There is every prospect that unprecedentedly large as the great total of 1,670 is, it will be eclipsed by the figures of 1882. The records of the past two and a half months show this to be a fact. Since January last year the arrivals were 9,892; this year, 16,762; twelve days ago, 18,500. The total for the month of March last year was 29,831; total thus far this year, 36,675; increase, 13,795. The total for the month of March last year was 27,708. It is expected this year it will be 40,000 at least. This will make an increase of nearly 2,000 per cent. in the number of immigrants during the remainder of the year, the population of the United States will have been swelled nearly 650,000 by people from the Old World.

The sources of the valley of the Thames are drawn upon by the water companies for 120,000,000 gallons per diem. The wells and springs over the city area, and the brooks that feed the Thames within the limits of the suburbs, have been abandoned on account of the percolation of sewage.

A patent required to catch the rheumatism. A cold and inattention to it, and you have it—the rheumatism. We cure it with St. Jacobs Oil.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

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An Ex-Senator's Story.

To the Editor of the *Brooklyn Eagle*:

A late United States Consul at one of the English inland ports, who is now a private citizen of New York, relates the following interesting story. He objects, for private reasons, to having his name published, but authorizes the writer to substantiate his statement, and, if necessary, to refer to him, in his private capacity, any person seeking such reference. He prefers to his wishes, I hereby present his statement in the most direct language in which he gave it to me:

C. M. FAIRMAN,
1690 Third Avenue, New York.

—On my last voyage home from England, some three years ago, in one of the Cunard steamers, I noticed one morning, after a few days out of port, a young man hobbling about on the upper deck, supported by crutches and seeming to move with extreme difficulty and no little pain. He was well dressed and of exceedingly handsome countenance, but his limbs were somewhat unaccustomed and his face was pale, and bore the marks of a recent illness.

—An Englishman, who had been a passenger on the ship, and who had been a medical attendant of the young man, told me that he had been ill for some time, and that he had been suffering from a severe attack of the gout in New York just before his last voyage, by the use of some remedy.

—I at once left my young friend and went to the steward to wash the steward's presence. She is a widow and I am her only child.

—There was a pathos in this speech which affected me profoundly and awakened in me a deeper sympathy. I went up to him as I learned against the railing looking out on the foaming break which the steamer was making.

—"Excuse me, my young friend," I said, "touching him gently on the shoulder, "you appear to be an invalid and hardly able or strong enough to trust yourself unattended on an ocean voyage; but if you require any assistance I am a robust and healthy man and shall be glad to help you."

—"You are very kind," he replied, in a weak voice, "but I require no professional aid, my crutch and my stick will serve me well enough to get the benefit of the sun and the sea."

—"I have been a great sufferer, no doubt," I said, "and I judge that you have been afflicted with that most troublesome disease, rheumatism, whose prevalence and intensity seem to be on an alarming increase both in England and America."

—"I have a great physician, Dr. Guyot, of Paris, who has given me the best treatment."

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THE AVALANCHE.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, March 30, 1882.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING TERRITORY.

THE VIEWS OF REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS OF THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE, WHEN THE QUESTION CAME UP.

THE RAILROAD MAN'S IDEA.

"I remember," said an old railroad man, yesterday, as he sat in a crimson velvet easy chair in the Boomerang office, and rested his feet on the burnished fender, "how in '69, when I was in the Wyoming legislature, the woman suffrage bill came up for action, and was referred to a committee of three. I was selected as one, and an old minister and a cattlemen made up the balance. It was an act to grant to the women of Wyoming Territory the right of suffrage and to hold office. It was, of course, new deal, and we didn't know exactly what the effect would be on the territory. As chairman of the committee, I said to the other two members, 'when we had tackled the measure,' 'Gentlemen, this is a pretty important move. It is a kind of a wild train on a single track, and we've got to keep our eye peeled or we'll get in the ditch. It's a new conductor taking his first run. He don't know the stations hardly, and he feels as if there was a spotter on every coach besides. Female suffrage changes the management, and it may put the whole outfit in the hands of a receiver in a year. We can't tell when Wyoming Territory will be side-tracked, with a lot of female conductors running the train, and a female master mechanic, and a female division superintendent, and a lot of giddy girls at the brakes. I tell you we want to consider this thing pretty thorough. Of course, we get our time check when the session closes, and we don't care much, but if Wyoming gets a hot box hereafter, or telescopes some other territory, folks will point us out and say, there's where the difficulty is. We sent a choice aggregation of railroad men, and miners, and cattle-men down there to Cheyenne, thinking we had a car load of statesmen to work up this thing for us, and here we are without any law or any gospel in the whole domain. I'm in favor of the move, and if the rest of you couple on with me, we'll hand in our report, and get our orders."

THE CATTLEMEN'S VIEWS.

The stockmen didn't have much to say. He just said: "Mr. Chairman, I don't talk very much. I'm poorly educated to paralyze the throng with native eloquence. I tell you talk is inexpensive anyhow. I agree with the chair that we want to be familiar with the range before we go wild like a lot of Texas cattle just off the trail, traveling 100 miles a day and filling ourselves up with poison weed and other peculiar vegetables. We want to consider what we're about, and act with some judgment. When we turn this over to the governor, to be branded, we want to know that we're coraling the correct animal. You can't lariat a broncho mule with a clothesline sometimes, and after we've run this hill-in and got it in the chute, we might want to pay four or five good men to help us let go. However, I shall vote for it as it is, and take chances on the round-up. Passing a bill is like buying a brand out on the range, anyhow. You may tally ahead, and you may get everlastingly left with a little withered bunch of Texas fruities that there is no more hope fading than there would be of fating a velocipede."

THE MINING MAN'S NOTIONS.

The member from the mining district said: "Mr. Chairman, I don't know what kind of a fist the women will make of politics, but I'm prepared to invest with surface indications. It may be a true fissure move, and it may be a doggon slide. We can't tell till we go down on it. All we can do is to prospect around and see that we comply with the United States law and the law of the district about locations. Then two more years will show whether we've got mineral in place or not. If it works all right, the next shift that comes to the legislature can drift and stop the blamed thing, and get the wealth. We don't expect to declare any dividend the first year. It'll take time to show what there is in the measure and declare dividends. My opinion is that woman can give this territory a boom that will make her the bona fide of all creation. We've got mighty pretty blossom rock already, and if we manage right Wyoming will be quoted on the boards in a mighty short time. I was in California years ago, up in the hills looking for a placer, and I run into a camp in a gulch, where there wasn't a woman, and hadn't been one seen for two or three years. At first they thought it was pretty fine, it was so quiet and life was like a dream. After a while, though, the men got down at the heel. They got so deprived that they wore their clothes year at a time and threw their dust away on any fool that came along. By and by a Yankee school master and her brother went into the camp for their health, and everything was lovely. The boys braced up and had

some style about them. They saved their dust and built up the town. My opinion is that the mother of a statesman is better calculated to vote than a man that can't read or write. I may be a little peculiar, but I think when a woman has marched a band of hostile boys all the way up to manhood and given them a start and made good citizens of them, with this wicked world to buck against, she can vote all day so far as I'm concerned, in preference to the man who don't know whether Michigan is in Missouri or Arizona. I'm in favor of making the location and going ahead with our assessment work, and I'll go my pile that there hasn't been a measure approved by our august body this winter that will show more mineral on the dump in five years than this one."

THE CONCLUSION.

So the committee made out its report and submitted it in about that way, and if there's been any bad break made by Wyoming since that time, you can't lay it to that law. — Laramie (Wyo. T.) Boomerang.

BANK CHARTERS EXPIRING.

Advertisements which have appeared in the papers of several cities, announcing the expiration of certain national bank charters, and offering their assets for sale at public auction preparatory for liquidation, presents a new phase of the relations of these institutions to the public and the government. When it is learned that within the next eleven months nearly 400 bank charters will expire, and that the banks which now hold them will have to go through this process of sale and liquidation, the event would seem to present serious possibilities of financial and commercial mutation, and many who are not familiar with the status of these important institutions might imagine that something like a crisis in their history was at hand.

But in reality no material change whatever will take place, and the process will be so much a mere matter of form and will be conducted so quietly that the public at large, and even the customers of the banks, would remain entirely ignorant of it but for the advertisements of its occurrence in the papers. It affords, however, an excellent opportunity to jog the memory of the public as to the real status of the banks, and possibly to remove some lingering prejudice that may remain in certain quarters against the best system of banking and currency that this possibly any other country ever enjoyed.

It was just 29 years ago last month that the "National currency act," authorizing the establishment of national banks was passed. It apportioned a given aggregate of bank circulation to the several States, and, within the limits of these aggregated, authorized any five persons possessing certain qualifications of good faith, integrity and responsibility, to establish a bank and issue bills, the maximum of circulation and the minimum of capital being fixed in certain relation to the population of the city in which the bank was to be established. The amount of capital and circulation settled, the bank deposited \$50,000 or more in United States bonds with the United States treasury, and gave other guarantees satisfactory to the contrôleur of the currency; whereupon the latter issued to the bank currency to the amount of 90 per cent of the bonds deposited, of which currency 5 per cent was also retained as further security; so that the bank really received for circulation only 85.5 per cent of the amount it deposited in bonds. The bank was furthermore required to pay a tax of 1 per cent on its circulation, so that its founding capital was not only reduced 14.5 per cent, but its interest was cut off by a tax from 10 to 12 per cent, according to the prevailing rate. In spite of these restrictions and drawbacks the banks made enormous profits during the war and for some time after, while the bonds they deposited as security could be obtained at a discount, and the gold they received in interest at 6 per cent sold at a big premium. The restriction on the establishment of banks to a certain aggregate of circulation in each State also gave them a practical monopoly once the aggregate was filled. It was a bonanza, and the fortunate bankers worked it for all it was worth.

But a great change has taken place. In 1873 the restriction was removed, and the business was thrown open to everybody. That abolished the monopoly. Resumption of specie payments followed, and the gold received in interest on the bonds ceased to have any greater value than greenbacks or their own bills. Next, the bonds were refunded, and the interest cut down to 4 and 31 per cent, and finally the bonds themselves ran up to an extravagant premium—4 per cent bond now costing \$1.18. The reader can figure out for himself how little net interest there is in borrowing \$1.18 at 5 to 8 per cent—the present ruling rates; buying a one dollar 4 per cent bond with it, depositing that bond in the national treasury; receiving \$84 cents in bills in return; loaning that \$84 cents on commercial paper at 5 to 8 per cent interest, and paying 1 cent out of every 5 or 8 received in that interest back to government as a tax for the privilege of doing the business. This little transaction, multiplied by some thousands more or less, is precisely what the national banks do as far as their relations to the government and the currency are concerned. Comptroller Knox figures out that the net profit is as follows: (1) 4 per cent bonds at 1.16, where the ruling rate of commercial interest is 5 per cent, the bank nets 1.49 per cent; where the ruling rate is 6, the bank nets 1.19; where the rate is 7, the bank gets 88 of 1 per cent, and .58. 27 and .03 of 1 per cent where the ruling rate is respectively 8, 9 and 10 per cent. The vanishing point is reached in many western cities where money is in demand, where profits are high, and where interest still keeps up to 10 per cent. But 4 per cents have gone up since Mr. Knox made this calculation, and are likely to go up still higher.

One of the superstitions that should be at once removed from the popular mind, therefore, is that the national banks derive any advantage from the arrangement with government, in which they are permitted to issue currency. Another superstition that should

go is that which manifested itself at the time of Wood's 3 per cent bill, that government can in any way coerce the banks into accepting any law that takes another increment, however slight, from their interest receipts.

Every one of them could give up their charters to-morrow, go into liquidation, withdraw their circulation, reorganize as State banks, and be just as well, if not better-off, for the change. Whatever may have been the case in former years the advantage now is entirely on the side of the public, which without any cost gets a system of paper money, absolutely uniform and absolutely secured all over the country. It will be well for the public to understand this during that time of ignorance, may again bring pressure upon Congress to hamper the national banks in some way, so as to force them to drop their circulation altogether.

If nothing is done to interfere with them they will all in due time go quietly into liquidation, sale and reorganization, under the present law, and there will be just the same state of affairs at the end as at the beginning. But if Congress should yield to a pressure that may easily arise next winter it would be very easy to make the banks carry out the threats they made two years ago, and go out of the issue of bills altogether. We do not say this would be a calamity, but it might open the way to one, and it would certainly be a piece of an idiot stupidly on the part of Congress and the people. If the 392 banks whose charters did not fit to continue as national banks, it would contract the bank currency about one-fifth, and precipitate upon the market about \$75,000,000 in government bonds. That might have uncomfortable consequences at that time; but the most serious result would be that we would be compelled to invent some other system of paper money to take its place. —Detroit Evening News.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

A cubit is two feet.

A pace is three feet.

A fathom is six feet.

A palm is three inches.

A league is three miles.

There are 2,730 languages.

Two persons die every second.

Sound moves 743 miles per hour.

A square mile contains 640 acres.

Light moves 102,000 miles per hour.

A barrel of rice weighs 600 pounds.

A barrel of flour weighs 136 pounds.

A barrel of pork weighs 200 pounds.

A firkin of butter weighs 55 pounds.

A span is 10-7-8 inches.

Slow rivers flow four miles per hour.

Rapid rivers flow seven miles per hour.

A rifle ball moves 1,000 miles per hour.

A hand (horse measure) is four inches.

A storm moves thirty-six miles per hour.

A hurricane moves eighty miles per hour.

Electricity moves 288,000 miles per hour.

The first iron steamship was built in 1830.

The first lucifer match was made in 1838.

Gold was discovered in California in 1848.

The first horse railroad was built in 1826-7.

The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807.

The average human life is thirty-one years.

America was discovered in 1492.

Envelopes were first used in 1839.

Telescopes were invented in 1590.

The first steel pen was made in 1830.

Coaches were first used in England in 1589.

Post offices were first established in 1644.

Watches were first constructed in 1476.

Modern needles first came into use in 1545.

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1820.

The first newspaper was published in England in 1588.

The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1622.

The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1829.

The first printing press in the United States was introduced in 1029.

Albert Durer gave the world a prophecy of future wood engraving in 1527.

Until 1775 cotton spinning was performed by the hand-spinning wheel.

Cotton windows were first introduced into England in the 8th century.

Measure 239 feet on each side and you have a square acre within an inch.

The first complete sewing machine was patented by Elias Howe, Jr., in 1845.

The first steam engine on this continent was brought from England in 1753.

The first knives were used in England and the first wheeled carriages in France in 1559.

The first newspaper published in Grayling, Mich., was in May, A. D. 1879.

SOME NEW ARITHMETIC.

In a school-room are 12 benches and nine boys on a bench. Find who stole the teacher's gag.

A laundress takes 12 shirts and has four stolen from her line. How many are there left and what are the losers going to do about it?

A farmer sold 11 bushels of potatoes and the product purchased two gallons of whisky at 90 cents per gallon. How much per bushel did he get for his tubers, and where did he keep the jug?

What velocity must a locomotive have to pick up a deaf man walking on the track and fling him so high that six cars pass before he comes down?

A boy earned 20 cents per day for 18 days, and bought his mother a mustard muff costing \$2.10. How much did he have left to go to the circus with?

A mother standing at the gate calls to her boy who is exactly .68 feet distant.

It takes two minutes and 22 seconds for the sound to reach him. Find from this the velocity with which a woman's voice travels.

A woman earned 42 cents per day by washing, and supported a husband who consumed \$4 worth of provisions per week. How much was she in debt at the end of each month up to the time he was sent to the work house?

A father agreed to give his son 41 acres of land for every cord of wood he chopped. The son chopped three-sevenths of a cord and broke the ax and went off hunting rabbits. How much land was he entitled to?

A certain young man walks five-sevenths of a mile for seven nights in

a week to see his girl, and after putting in 112 nights he gets the bounce. How many miles did he hoof it altogether, and how many weeks did it take him to understand that he wasn't wanted?

Two men agree to build a wall together. One does four-fifths of the bossing, and the other three-tenths of the work, and they finally conclude to pay a man \$18 to finish the job. Find the length and height of the wall.

A woman arrives at the depot three minutes ahead of train time. She has to kiss seven persons, say "good-bye" to 13 others, send her love to 22 relatives, and see to four parcels. She accomplishes it all and has 41 seconds to spare to tell a dear friend how to mix seven different ingredients into a mines pie. How long did it take the train to reach Chicago?

A BIT OF TABLE LORE.

Did you wonder, as you sat at the table last Thanksgiving day, why the great fowl before you was called after a country in Europe? Perhaps you did not but others have wondered. — Perhaps you know that the turkey is indigenous to America, and that it came very near being the emblem of the United States instead of the eagle. Benjamin Franklin, who suggested it, was a sagacious man in most respects, but he argued that this bird was a native of the republic and was common, while the eagle had been all through the ages the symbol of royalty.

The turkey was introduced into Europe more than 300 years ago, and became almost immediately a favorite on the table, but people seem to have forgotten where it came from. The French called it dinde, meaning that it came from India. Some have thought that they have meant West India, but as the Germans called it the Calcutta hahn (Calcutta owl), there is reason to believe that it was originally thought to come from East India. The Germans called it also the walscher hahn, which means simply foreign fowl, and was a true designation for it. It is a little strange that the same error was made regarding our native or Indian corn (ble de Turquie, ble d'Inde), and the Germans foreign corn (walscher korn).

There is a difference of opinion about the meaning of the name of the grain from which our buckwheat cakes are made. In Worcester's dictionary we are told that Daniel Webster said that it was named because it looked like the beechnut, and I am inclined to think he is right; but I have a book by a learned man which says that there is a tradition that it was named because the first specimens were brought from the east hidden between the leaves of a book, so that it was not "beech-wheat," but "book-wheat." No doubt buckwheat did come into Europe from the East, and it is called by the French "Saracen wheat" (de Sarrazin), but it is called by the Germans beech-wheat (beechweizen).

You see how easy it is to be led away from the truth in studying the history of words. In the case of buckwheat the dictionaries are right, as I think, and so is Daniel Webster. He was not the one who wrote the dictionary bearing his name, but the great statesman whose birthday was celebrated last January, *Wide Awake.*

FRUIT TREES.

Read and Consider.

3 REASONS 3

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